DECEMBER 27, 1787. THE NUMBER 284.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

York Grammar-School,

December 17, 1787.

MR. EVANS enjoys ſincere pleaſure in thus paying his grateful acknowledgements to the gentlemen of York and of other parts of the country, for the countenance and encouragement which they have ſhewn him as a teacher; and as he flatters himſelf that they have found no cauſe to regret the confidence which they have repoſed in his attention and abilities, he hopes for the continuance of their patronage.

To the public he thinks it proper to add that, he continues the tuition of youth in the claſſicks and the Engliſh language; writing and arithmetick; geography and the uſe of the globes;——for the laſt of which branches he is provided with a very complete apparatus.

The terms are ten pounds per annum, to be paid half yearly, with one dollar upon admiſſion towards fire for the ſeaſon.

Mr. Evans's motives for fixing upon one uniform, liberal price are, firſt, that by making it worth his while to confine his attention to a ſmaller number of boys he may be able to do them greater juſtice; and ſecondly, that thus children, if not of looſer principles, at leaſt of more vulgar habits, may be prevented from intermixing to corrupt the morals and vitiate the manners of his pupils.

TREASURY OFFICE,

DECEMBER 6, 1787.

THE money in the funds appropriated by law to the diſcharge of the intereſt on the army debt, will be apportioned among the holders of the warrants for the fifth years intereſt on Military Certificates, which ſhall be brought into the Treaſury to be regiſtered between the date hereof, and the 22d day of January next.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

IN the month of March next I propoſe to divide ſeveral tracts of land, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres into lots, to contain from 100 to 150 acres each—The ſaid lots are intended to be leaſed for lives or a term of years. The greateſt part of the ſaid lands lie in the counties of Shanandoah and Frederick, in the vicinity of Marlbrough Iron-Works, and in the neighbourhood of the borough of Wincheſter—Thoſe who wiſh to leaſe any of the ſaid lots may have further information, by applying to me in the city of Richmond, during the preſent ſeſſion of General-Aſſembly, or after that time, to me or my Agent at the works aforeſaid. ISAAC ZANE.

To be Sold, OR RENTED,

THE remainder of a leaſe of which about four years are yet unexpired, of a valuable lot in the town of Norfolk, with a large and convenient ſtore houſe thereon, with four rooms below, and two large lofts near the county wharf, a ſituation equal to any in town. Alſo the fee-ſimple of a lot in Hanover Town, with a convenient ſtore houſe, lumber-houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and neceſſary houſe thereon, all well pailed in, ſituate on the croſs ſtreet leading immediately to the warehouſes, and to New Caſtle, likewiſe the fee-ſimple of a lot in Glouceſter Town, near the Ferry Landing, with a new well built granary thereon; for the convenience of purchaſers credit will be allowed, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, farther particulars may be known on application to Matthew Anderſon, Eſq; or Major Samuel Cary, in Glouceſter, Mr. Samuel Pryor, on the premiſes in Norfolk, or to

THE DIRECTORS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9, 1787.

THE copartnery under the firm of MATTHEW ANDERSON, & Co. having been this day diſſolved by conſent, notice thereof is hereby given to all whom it may concern, and alſo that the ſaid MATTHEW ANDERSON, Eſq; is impowered to cloſe the affairs of the ſaid copartnery, to collect the debts, and diſcharge the balances.

THE DIRECTORS.

W. SHERMER,

Has received from EUROPE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which he will ſell at a very moderate advance,

WHOLESALE,

At his SOTRE near the Capitol,

either for CASH, TOBACCO, or MILITARY CERTIFICATES, at their current value.

They conſiſt of the following and other ARTICLES, viz.

SUPERFINE, ſecond, and coarſe cloths, Kendal cottons, corduroys, juſtains, jeans, ſattinets, velvets, velveteens, moleſkin, Denmark ſattin, denims, everlaſtings, hair ſhags and all kinds of MANCHESTER GOODS. Thread, buttons, ſilk, twiſt, &c. Blankets, plains, and flannels. Yarn, and worſtead ſtockings, hats, and ſhoes. Iriſh linen from 8d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Sheeting, both Scotch and Iriſh, and brown Holland. Calicoes, and printed handkerchiefs in variety of patterns, and mode. Mattraſſes, and bed tykes. An aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable pieces for waiſtcoats, figured velvets, Moncrief, ſtriped, and quilted ſilks and ſattins, and flannel with ſilk ſtripes. Men's gloves, lined with flannel and lamb ſkin. Leather breeches, and boots. Sadlery, amongſt which are a few ſingle choir harneſs. Pottery in Queen's ware, &c. All kinds of hardware, and ironmongery. Powder and ſhot. A quantity of Scotch and Wilton CARPETS in variety of patterns, &c. &c. &c.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premiſes on the 24th day of January 1787, one tract of LAND lying in Louiſa county, taxed in the name of JOHN MOORE, dec. ſaid to belong to Col. JOHN HARVIE, containing ſix hundred acres, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes, due for 1786, and expences attending the ſale.

REVENUE TAX,	£. 7	10 0
CERTIFICATE TAX,	5	0 0

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. S.
for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

LOUISA, Dec. 17, 1787.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue law, on the premiſes, on Monday the 14th day of January 1788, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, and other neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

ONE thouſand acres of land, (more or leſs) belonging to Joſeph Loyall, lying in Henry county, on the branches of Turky Cock Creek, adjoining the land of Mr. John Booth, in ſaid county.

NATHAN RYAN, D. S.
for ABRAHAM PENN, Sheriff.

TAKEN up in Hanover, near the Hon. Peter Lyons's, a ſmall bay MARE, with ſaddle ſpots on her back, about 4 feet 1 inch high, 8 or 9 years old, a long buſhy tail, and thick mane, which hangs on the near ſide, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock S. near hind foot white above the footlocks, ſhe gallops very well. Appraiſed to ten dollars.

THOMAS BOWLES.

Montgomery's & Henry,

Have juſt received a QUANTITY of

IRISH LINENS,

Laid in at the laſt white linen market, held in BELFAST,

Which with a general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

They will ſell on reaſonable terms, for CASH or TOBACCO, at caſh prices.

THEY HAVE A FEW CASKS OF EXCELLENT

BACKWOODS BUTTER,

TO DISPOSE OF

MADEIRA WINE,

RICHMOND, Nov. 30, 1787.

To be Sold,

On Thurſday the 10th of January next.

A PLANTATION lying between Suffolk and South Quay, formerly the property of Demſey Carr, deceaſed, contains 700 acres of land, or thereabouts, with a dwelling houſe, and all other neceſſary out houſes, likewiſe two very good orchards ſufficient to make 12 or 15 barrels of brandy, a ſtill on ſaid plantation.

At the ſame time will be ſold, another plantation adjoining the above, containing about one hundred acres, with a houſe and orchard on the ſame. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with ſufficient ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

JACOB DARDEN.
NANSEMOND, MILES BUTLER.
Dec. 9, 1787. JOHN KING.

VIRGINIA.

At a General Court held in Richmond, October the 6th, 1787.

THE Court doth authorize and appoint the acting Juſtices of the peace within this Commonwealth, and every of them, ſeverally to take recognizances of ſpecial bail within their reſpective counties in actions which now are, or hereafter may be depending in this Court, and it is ordered that a copy of this order be publiſhed three weeks in each of the Virginia Gazettes.

(A Copy)

Teſte JOHN BROWN, C. G. C.

*** The Governours and Viſitors of WILLIAM & MARY college are requeſted to convene in the city of Williamſburg on the 15th of January next, at which time ſome matters of conſequence will be ſubmitted to their conſideration. JAMES INNES, Rector.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1783, 84, 85, and 86.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.

AFTER the holding of the Grand Council on the 13th inſtant, the reſolutions of which were kept ſecret, the Ruſſian Miniſter was informed the next day at noon by the Ottoman Miniſter, that the Grand Vizir deſired him to repair to the Porte this morning publicly; that he had no occaſion to get boats or horſes, as government would provide every thing neceſſary for his reception. So ſudden and unexpected an invitation to a miniſterial audience greatly ſurpriſed the envoy and German internuncio, who immediately ſent a ſecretary to the Porte, to know the reaſon of this invitation. But they anſwered, "That the Ruſſian and Turkiſh empires were free and independent powers, and that they could treat between themſelves as they thought proper without giving an account to any one; and that the Porte thought the ſecretary's queſtion conſequently very impertinent." The two Miniſters underſtood the meaning of this; and the internuncio at 11 o'clock at night, ſent two ſecretaries with a memorial, the ſubſtance of which was, that if the Porte deſigned to declare war againſt Ruſſia, they muſt think at the ſame time, that the Emperor, his maſter, was an ally who could not look on it with an eye of indifference.

The Grand Vizir, who was gone to bed, and the only Miniſter they found there, having roſe, received the ſecretaries, and looking over the memorial, made the following anſwer: "That he did not know what right the Emperor had to meddle with what did not concern him, and that he would give a categorical anſwer to the memorial the next day." The ſecretaries replying, that it was in virtue of his Imperial Majeſty's alliance with the Empreſs; the Grand Vizier made anſwer, the Emperor might do as he thought proper. The Ruſſian envoy finding a rupture was to be feared, was employed all night in tranſporting all his papers to another hotel; and at 8 o'clock in the morning went with his train to Conſtantinople. Having arrived on the other ſide the port, he was received with the ſame ceremonies as they obſerve on the arrival of a new Miniſter, and being conducted to the Porte, and all the Miniſters aſſembled, they entered into a conference immediately. Both ſides conteſted the points to be ſettled without being able to agree. The Ruſſian envoy was ſtopped and put into cuſtody, with orders to ſerve him with every thing at his own hotel; and they then told him he might chooſe any of his train he deſired to keep about him; after which he was conducted to the Caſtle called the Seven Towers, with all the reſpect due to his perſon and character

He demanded to have the two ſecretaries and two ſervants; the reſt of his train were conducted under a ſtrong guard of at leaſt 100 men, under the command of the General in Chief of artillery, to Pera, with the moſt rigorous orders not to hurt or inſult them in the leaſt.

They afterwards placed a ſtrong guard at the envoy's palace at Pera and Bujuckdere to keep them from being attacked: They likewiſe laid an embargo on all the Ruſſian ſhips in their ports. What in a great meaſure haſtened the declaration of war is, that a Turkiſh veſſel, which contained ſome Turks of diſtinction, going on a commiſſion or embaſſy to Conſtantinople, had been treated in a hoſtile manner by a Ruſſian ſhip of war in the Black Sea, on whom they fired about 20 ſhot; ſo that in fact, the Ruſſians commenced hoſtilities.

HAGUE, Sept. 21.

THE Prince of Orange arrived here yeſterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was received by the deputations from the States-General, the ſtates of Holland, the Council of ſtate, and committees, the Equeſtrian order, the Courts of juſtice, and the different colleges. The deputies of 13 towns were preſent in the aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland yeſterday, when they unanimouſly voted an addreſs to the Stadtholder; and this day they came to a reſolution declaring him reinſtated in all his rights. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the univerſal joy that prevails here among all ranks of people.

The ſtates of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland on Tueſday night laſt came to the following reſolutions:—1. To annul the reſolutions by which the Stadtholder had been ſuſpended from exerciſing his charges. 2. To invite his Highneſs to repair to the Hague. 3. To reſtore the command of the garriſon at the Hague to his Highneſs 4. To annul the commiſſion granted for the defence of the province and city of Utrecht. 5. to ſend commiſſioners to the Duke of Brunſwick to requeſt of him not to ſend any troops into this place.

October 4. By letters from Amſterdam received this morning, affairs ſeem to be much as they were in that city: The Burgomaſters and Council of that capital have thought proper to declare to the Burghers, that, to prevent the inevitable ruin of the place and its inhabitants, they have been obliged to order their deputies to acquieſce in all that the other members of the province require, even the diſmiſſion of the new Regents.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.

AN anſwer has been diſpatched from the Emperor to the blunt demand made by the Ottoman Miniſtry, reſpecting the part he would take in the war; it is as follows: "That the Turks being the aggreſſors, his Majeſty could not but fulfil the engagements he had entered into with the Empreſs of Ruſſia." In conſequence of this, we expect to hear immediately a ſecond declaration of war, on the part of the grand ſignor, againſt the houſe of Auſtria. We preſume that the porte has already prevented the anſwer of the emperor, by the arreſt of our internuncio. In effect, a report has been ſome days here, that this miniſter, in returning from a conference with the reis effendi on the 19th of Aug. was obliged to take refuge in the houſe of the French ambaſſador: others ſay, that it was only his wife and children, who went thither to be out of danger. But as the miniſtry have publiſhed nothing on the ſubject, though we have advices ſo late as the 25th of Auguſt, we hope it is without foundation.

Every thing is in movement in our provinces, to make a favorable diverſion againſt the infidels. They are getting together in Hungary an amazing ſtore of proviſions, to be put in magazines immediately.—In ſhort, orders have been ſent to put all the cavalry in Hungary on a war eſtabliſhment.

LONDON, October 2.

Extract of a letter from Touraine, September 7.

"A CONSIDERABLE treaſure has been found at Faye la Venuſe, about ſix miles from Richelieu. Faye is a fortified place mentioned by Baſſompiere as belonging to the younger branch of the Anjou family, at the time when Foulques de Nerad reigned in that province. It is probable, that after a battle fought by that Sovereign at Faye, the treaſure was burried there. It was diſcovered by ſome of a poor farmer's ſons, in a ground whereon ſtood part of the Caſtle, as they were digging. They, with their fathers aſſiſtance, carried a large vaſe full of gold pieces to their farm, but let about 100 of them fall in the way. This was what betrayed them, and the Magiſtrates immediately ſeized the whole in the King's name. I have examined one of the pieces, but could not read the exergue. The King is repreſented on foot, and ſword in hand, with many FLEURS DE LYS."

October 4. By private advices from Paris we learn, the reports circulating there are that no hoſtilities will interrupt the harmony ſubſiſting between the Engliſh and French Courts with reſpect to the affairs of Holland; but, that it is extremely problematical in another point of view, whether peace will be of long duration, from the interference of the Engliſh Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople; who, if report ſays true, much to the credit of his embaſſy, and the benefit of his country, has ever reached the French in their Machiavelian policy, and ſecured to England the Levant trade, to the excluſion of the French from thoſe advantages ſhe has long poſſeſſed. The terms are ſaid to be, that on occaſion of the Porte ceding to England the iſland of Candia, ſhe will aſſiſt them with whatever ſhall be requiſite by ſea; and, in France, to this they attribute our hoſtile preparations.

The following is a conciſe deſcription of the places alluded to:

Candia iſland, the ancient Crete, is ſituate between 22 and 27 degrees of E. long. and between 35 and 36 degrees of N. lat. in the Mediterranean ſea, having the Archipelago on the N. Aſia Minor, or Natolia on the N. E. the Morea on the N W and Africa on the S. generally reckoned to lie in Aſia. There is no conſiderable river in the iſland, but many little rivulets of which Lethe is one of the largeſt; and here is the celebrated Mount Ida, which takes up great part of the middle of the iſland; and notwithſtanding the fine deſcriptions we meet with of it in the ancient poets, it is only a large barren rock, deſtitute of trees and herbage, though the vallies beneath are well replenished with all manner of excellent fruits, and the villages numerous. The following is ſaid to be an exact account of what paſſed before Naerden, when the Pruſſian General Comte de Balkruet ſummoned that city to ſurrender.

At nine in the morning, Colonel Baron de Matha, Commandant of Naerden, received an account that a troop of Huſſars were advanced under the cannon of the place. The Baron reconnoitered this troop himſelf from the ramparts, and ordered two cannon to be fired upon them, upon which a trumpet of the enemy ſounded the ſignal to retreat, in conſequence of which they retired.

About eleven o'clock a Peaſant brought the Colonel de Matha a letter, requeſting a conference; which being agreed to, the Compte de Balkruet ſent the Baron de Schulenbourg, a Captain in his regiment, who entered the city blindfolded, and was conducted to the Baron de Matha. He ſummoned the place. The Colonel de Matha refuſed to give it up, and ſaid, "that he would defend it as a man of honor, and never ſurrender it without orders." After much parlying on the ſubject, which was carried on both ſides with the greateſt decency and much moderation, it was concluded upon, that the place ſhould not be attacked before ten in the evening—a time the Baron de Matha demanded, in order to make his report, and to gain time for the arrival of the regiments of Van-der-Borch and de Vyn, and alſo of 50 French Commoners, then on their route to Naerden

At half paſt nine a trumpet brought another letter to Colonel de Matha, urging him to ſurrender the place

To which Colonel de Matha gave this anſwer.

SIR,

"The orders I have received, direct and require me to defend the place by every means in my power. Colonel Van Ryſſell, who is arrived here, will be charged with the defence of it. He begs me to anſwer you in his name, having held the firſt parly with Baron de Schulembourg. I ſhould deſire as much as the Comte or any other perſon to ſave my country if I could.—Highly flattered with the obliging perſonal compliment you have made me, I cannot forbear teſtifying my ſenſibility by aſſurances of the diſtinguiſhed conſideration with which I have the honor to be,

Naerden, September 17. LE BARON DE MATHA"

The city ſurrendered after a trifling defence!

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 5

"The courier extraordinary which arrived here the 2d inſtant, with diſpatches from Baron Herbert, likewiſe brought others for divers Foreign Miniſters reſiding here, and containing an account of what paſſed the 20th at Conſtantinople. The report on this occaſion at firſt was, that the Venetian Ambaſſador had experienced the ſame lot as the Ruſſian Miniſter, but it was ſoon found to be without foundation. Another report is ſince ſpread, much more probable, that the Porte in an expreſs manner requires the Imperial Internuncio to declare within a certain time if his Sovereign deſigns to ſupport the Ruſſian intereſts or not. The Turks, they ſay, have demanded this in ſo ſtrong a manner, as gives room for the ſuppoſition that they have ſome idea of attacking the two empires at once. Whether there is any reality in this ſuppoſition or not, our Court is ſeriouſly taking the moſt effectual methods to oppoſe any hoſtile projects of the Turks. The moſt expreſs orders have been ſent to Hungary and Gallacia to advance the troops immediately towards the frontiers, ſo that we do not expect the Turks to commence hoſtilities by an irruption in our provinces; beſides, we know they have ſent their forces towards Belgrade and Boſnia. We expect the regiments deſtined for the winter campaign to be named every inſtant, which may open by the ſiege of Belgrade and Chocaim, theſe two fortreſſes being the keys of Moldavia and Servia."

BOSTON, November 26.

ROYAL POLITENESS.

LAST week the ſhip Adventure, bound from St. Peters, Miquelon, to this place, put into Hilifax, by diſtreſs of weather, and in want of ballaſt. Soon after coming to anchor, a boat came on board, with an officer and ſeveral men, from an armed brigantine, who ſearched the ſhip and made the neceſſary enquiries with the greateſt politeneſs, and returned. Then a boat came on board, with orders to take out the American Captain, and carry him on board a frigate, commanded by his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry.—As ſoon as they got on board, the Captain was called into his Royal Highneſs's cabin, who appeared enraged at the ſight of an American, coming from a French port, with ſingular roughneſs and authority demanded, What buſineſs have you, an American veſſel, in his Majeſty's ports? Anſwer—Becauſe the wind was unfavourable, and our ſhip too light to continue at ſea. Prince—You have no more buſineſs in any of his Majeſty's ports than you have in an Algerine port—If you do not depart immediately, I will ſeize your ſhip. Anſwer—I will go as ſoon as the wind will permit, and I get ſome ballaſt. Prince—Your coming in here is directly contrary to the late act of his preſent Majeſty, as well as a former act of Charles the IId—I will ſend you on board the Commodore—Officer take him on board the Commodore—which was done. The Commodore (not on board) being informed of the ſituation of the American ſhip, ſent word that he had nothing to do with her, and the Captain was diſmiſſed, and went on ſhore—A boat was immediately ſent from his Royal Highneſs's ſhip on board the Adventure, with orders to preſs all the Britiſh born ſailors, and to bring them, with the American Captain, on board his ſhip.—Two Iriſhmen who had ſhipped themſelves at this port, were taken out, and forced into the ſervice of the King of Great Britain becauſe they had the honour to be born in his dominions. Application was made to the Commodore to reſtore the men, as the Adventure had but three well men on board—he replied that his Royal Highneſs had done right, as it was his (the Commodore's) inſtructions, to take Britiſh ſeamen wherever he could find them, at ſea, in port, or on board of any veſſel of any nation whatever—and if he found any who had left his Majeſty's ſervice ſince peace, he would hang them immediately.—He then ordered the Captain not to ſhip any but Americans if he did he would take them away as faſt as he ſhipped them—with much difficulty one ſailor was procured from a Nantucket whaleman, and the ſhip put to ſea.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 12.

Extract of a letter from Major Elholm, to the Honourable Major General Moultrie, dated Auguſta (ſtate of Georgia) Nov. 11.

SIR,

THE Savages are daily committing new marks of cruelties on the inhabitants of this ſtate (ſhocking to humanity) the other day they tortured a priſoner as long as they could contrive to give pain to human nature, and then left the unfortunate victim with a ſtake drove through his bowels.

"Every poſſible preparation to bring the Creeks to juſtice is made; and one half of the militia immediately ordered into the field: Recruiting officers induſtriouſly engage in raiſing four regiments, conſiſting of 750 men each; and I am informed with great ſucceſs. I have engaged (authoriſed by my fellow citizens for that purpoſe) for Franklin to act in concert with 1500 Franks, with the movements of the ſtate of Georgia, and to be commanded by a General of their own, to the weſt of the mountains.

"A commiſſioner is to be ſent to the Spaniſh Governours, to requeſt of that government not to aſſiſt our common enemy with any arms or ammunition, &c.

From a Boſton Paper of November 28.

The humane ſociety of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, actuated by the ſame diſpoſition to mitigate the miſeries and preſerve the lives of their fellow men, which originated their inſtitution, have, at a conſiderable expence, erected three ſmall houſes for the relief and preſervation of ſhipwrecked ſeamen;—one on Lovell's Iſland, ſituated on the northweſt ſide, on a riſing ground, about ſixty rods from the beach on ſhore; one on the outer beach of Nantaſket, one on the Scituate beach, a little to the northward of Norch River, on the neck of land which is uſually called the Hammocks:—Theſe being, in the judgement of the Marine Society, the places moſt expoſed and moſt likely to anſwer the ends for which they are intended. The Humane Society have ordered poles to be erected on them, to point out where ſaid houſes ſtand, and in them we have cauſed to be depoſited the neceſſary means of kindling and preſerving a fire, and ſome other means ſuitable for the comfort and relief of the ſhipwrecked mariner.

Could they ſuppoſe that any perſon would be ſo loſt to every ſenſe of humanity and gratitude, as to take away any of theſe neceſſaries and refreſhments, they think it needful to inform the public, that they ſhall take effectual means to detect and to puniſh, with the utmoſt ſeverity of law, the perſon or perſons who may commit any robbery upon theſe houſes; but they cannot think any one who has the ſmalleſt trace of ſenſibility, or of juſtice, would deprive the poor helpleſs and diſtreſſed mariner of any thing which may be neceſſary to his comfort or eaſe, in circumſtances of extreme calamity.

The ſeveral Printers in this and the neighbouring ſtates, and in thoſe ports whoſe veſſels frequent the harbour of Boſton, are deſired to inſert this article of intelligence in their papers, in order that ſeamen in general may be acquainted with the means deviſed by the Society for their relief and aſſiſtance, and may be led accordingly to make uſe of them, in caſe of neceſſity.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9, 1787.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittſburg, at the houſe of Meſſrs. Tannehills, for the ſpecial purpoſe of taking the ſenſe of this town with reſpect to the ſyſtem of Confederate Government, propoſed by the late Convention at Philadelphia.

General JOHN GIBSON, in the Chair.

IT was conſidered, that having had an opportunity of hearing on both ſides the ſtrictures which have been made upon this ſyſtem of government, in converſation, in the Gazettes, and in other writings on mature deliberation, we are of opinion that it is the reſult of much political wiſdom, good ſenſe and candour in thoſe who framed it; that we have no reaſon to expect any thing better from any other body of men aſſembled in Convention; that from the neceſſity of *mutual conceſſion*, with the different ſtates, it is not probable that any thing more equal could be formed; that our proſperity depends on our ſpeedy adoption of ſome mode of government more efficient than that which we now poſſeſs; that of all people it becomes us of the weſtern country more eſpecially to deſire an object of this kind, as, from the weakneſs of Congreſs to take proper meaſures with the Courts of Spain and Britain, we are on the one hand deprived of the advantages of the Miſſiſippi trade, which is our natural right, and on the other, are liable to the incurſions of the Savages, the poſts on the lakes not being yet delivered up according to treaty.

Reſolved therefore, unanimouſly, That it is our ardent wiſh and hope that this ſyſtem of government may be ſpeedily adopted.

Signed, by order of the meeting,

JOHN GIBSON, Chairman.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov 19.

State of South Carolina.

The voluntary confeſſion of William Pendergraſs, (as ſtates evidence) taken before us this 14th day of November, 1787.

THAT, on or about the 30th of October laſt paſt, he, ſaid William Pendergraſs, being then on board the ſloop Betſey, William Rogers, maſter, whan the crew conſiſted of William Rogers, maſter, John Maſters, who acted as mate, and the appearer, William Pendergraſs, as ſeamen, with Abraham Nathan, paſſenger and owner of the ſaid ſloop, from Bath, in North Carolina, bound to Charleſtown.

That, early in the morning of the ſaid day, they made Charleſtown Bar, when they ſaw a pilot boat, upon which the maſter (Rogers) ordered the appearer (Pendergraſs) to bear away from the pilot boat, he being at the helm, and to keep the veſſel for Bull's Bay, which he accordingly did—that ſoon after they got into Bull's Bay, and came to an anchor Rogers propoſed to the appearer to join them (viz, Rogers and Maſters) in murdering the owner, Abraham Nathan, as he ſaid that he (Nathan) had on board a quantity of French crowns and Spaniſh dollars, on which the appearer (Pendergraſs) refuſed to join them.

That, early on the next morning, being ſtill at anchor, the appearer ſaw Nathan ſtanding in the companion, when he heard Maſters tell Rogers, that if he would knock Nathan down with a ſaſſafras root that he had then in his hand, that he would give it him for that purpoſe, and that he (Maſters) would throw his body overboard—that Maſters accordingly gave the ſaſſafras root to the maſter, (who conſented to knock Nathan down) and ſoon after he (Pendergraſs) ſaw Rogers come up to Nathan with the ſaid root, and ſtrike him with great violence upon his temple, when Nathan fell—that after falling, Rogers ſtruck him twice, when he appeared to be expiring, and in great agony—then the appearer called upon Maſters to aſſiſt him in getting Nathan up, which was done, and they got him out of the cabin, when Maſters dragged him to the gangway—then the appearer, finding that Maſters was determined to throw his body overboard, and ſeeing Nathan in the greateſt agony, ſtruggling with life, in order to eaſe him thereof, tied a piece of a large iron pot to his wriſt, that he might readily ſink.

That, immediately after, Maſters threw the body of Nathan overboard, when it ſunk.

That, ſoon after, Rogers and Maſters went down into the cabin, and opened the trunk of Nathan, when they took out the money and laid it on the ſcuttle, and began to ſhare it—that they gave to him (the appearer) about one hundred and ſixty ſix dollars (a third part) as huſh money. Rogers then told him, that when he got on ſhore, to give out that Nathan was waſhed overboard.

That, Maſters urged the appearer to take the ſaſſafras root prior to his offering it to Rogers, to commit the murder, which he refuſed, telling Maſters, that his conſcience would not let him do it—that his ſhow of aſſiſting them proceeded from the fear of his life, in caſe he ſhould appear unwilling———that they arrived in the harbour of Charleſtown the evening of the firſt inſtant. WILLIAM PENDERGRASS.

Taken and Signed before us,
PET BOUNETHEAU, J. P.
JOHN SANDFORD DART, J. P. Q. U.

It is ſuſpected that Rogers ſailed about the 12th or 13th inſtant, in a veſſel either for Savannah or St. Mary's. He is a native of New London, in the ſtate of Connecticut, and where he has now a wife and family living.

November 22. Sunday evening laſt, William Rogers, late maſter of the ſloop Betſey, was brought to town and lodged in jail, and on Monday was examined before John S. Dart, and Pet. Bounetheau, Eſqrs concerning the murder of Mr. Nathan. --- This unhappy wretch did not deny his having been concerned in the barbarous tranſaction: He confeſſed having ſtruck the firſt blow, and ſaid he adminiſtered to the other two, and received from them, oath of ſecrecy. He declared he had left Mr. Nathan's trunk, containing money to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the houſe of William Harrigan, in Unity Alley, and that the money was there when he quitted the houſe. He alſo ſaid he delivered Mr. Nathan's gold watch in pledge to one Stokes, and that he had not ſince received the ſame.

RICHMOND, Dec. 27.

THE following paragraph is taken from the Hanny Gazette of the 22d ultimo.—"We have accounts that France has marched 17,000 men into Holland, and taken poſſeſſion of the city of Rotterdam, and that 70,000 more were to follow, to counteract the deſigns of Pruſſia.

Late advices from France mention, that there were above 13,000 hogſheads of tobacco in the hands of the importers unſold, and the Farmers General refuſed to purchaſe at any price, having two years conſumption in their magazines. Money was ſo ſcarce, that public and private diſtreſſes for want of it, were very great.

Extract of a letter from Harriſon county, to a gentleman now in this city, dated the 4th inſtant.

"Yeſterday evening, a little after ſunſet, a party of Indians came to the houſe of Mr. Weſt in this county, and killed the old man and Edmund Weſt's wife; they ſcalped and tomahawked Thomas Weſt in ſuch an inhuman manner, that it is expected he will not live till to morrow. They ſkalped a little girl of John Haſker's, and ſpeared her in the left ſide, but it is thought ſhe will recover, and took Jeſſe Hughes's eldeſt daughter priſoner. All this I can affirm, as I ſaw the unhappy victims immediately after the maſſacre."

On the 12th inſtant the Fœderal Conſtitution was approved of by the ſtate of Pennſylvania, by a majority of 23 members.

An experiment on tar extracted from Scotch coal has been made at New York by Mr. Seaman, a ſhip-right, who has lately gone to ſettle at Carthagena. Three pieces of pine timber were prepared for this purpoſe; one of which was bruſhed over with a compoſition of pitch, turpentine, and oil; another with common tar mixed with ſulphur, and the other ſimply with Scotch tar. The three pieces were then chained together and ſunk in the Eaſt river in the month of June laſt. A few days ago they were taken out of the water, and it was found that the one prepared with the Scotch tar had received no injury, being as ſound and free from the worm or barnakles as when firſt put into the water, while the other two had ſuffered very much from both. This may prove to be a valuable diſcovery to the nautical world, if properly attended to. The three pieces of timber are left at the coffee-houſe for the inſpection of the curious.

That the public may not be deceived by the aſſertion *that the ports of the Engliſh Weſt India Iſlands are open to our trade*, we are deſired to inſert the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated the 3d of October, which information we are aſſured may be depended upon.

"We are aſſured on the part of government, that orders are ſending to the Governours of our iſlands, to uſe their *own* diſcretion in admitting articles from the Foreign Iſlands under preſent circumſtances."

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Induſtry, Conner, London.
Brig Neptune, Wallace, Jamaica.
Schooner Julius Cæſar, Grow, Boſton.
Succeſs, Norris, Rhode-Iſland,
Iſabella, Canby, Philadelphia.
Sloop Nancy, Walker, ditto.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Ritſon, Curwen, Liverpool.
Sloop Charles, White, New York.

☞ *FOR SALE, a likely* NEGRO BOY, *about* 16 *years old, who can ſhave and dreſs equal to any barber in this city. For terms apply to the Printer.*

Anecdote of FREDERICK III. late KING of PRUSIA.

ONE John Michael Arnold, a miller, had bought the leaſe of a mill belonging to the eſtate of Count Schmettau, of Pommerzig, ſituated in the New Marchie of Brandenburgh, near the city of Cuſtrian, and known in that province under the name of the Pommertziger Kreb's mill. This mill, at the time when Mr. Arnold bought the leaſe of it, was plentifully ſupplied with water by a rivulet.

During ſix years Mr. Arnold had made various improvements in the ſaid mill, and by means of his labour and induſtry had been enabled to pay his rent regularly, and to acquire a ſufficiency for the maintenance of his family. At the end of that period, the proprietor of the ſaid mill reſolved to enlarge a fiſh-pond contiguous to his ſeat, and cauſed a canal to be cut from the ſaid revulet, at a ſmall diſtance above the mill, to ſupply his fiſh-pond with water. By theſe means the current or the ſtream was leſſened, and the quantity of water ſo much diminiſhed, that the mill could no longer do the uſual work.

The miller had foreſeen the event, and from the beginning had remonſtrated againſt cutting the canal But his remonſtrances, as well as his ſolicitations for cancelling the leaſe, proving in vain, he was at laſt forced to ſeek redreſs in a Court of Judicature at Cuſtrin, to whoſe cognizance the affair belonged; but his Lord being a man of fortune and conſequence in that province, ſoon found means to fruſtrate his endeavours. He continued to enlarge his fiſh pond, ſo that the miller, inſtead of obtaining redreſs, found his water daily decreaſing to ſuch a degree, that at laſt he could only work during two or three weeks in ſpring, and about as many in the latter part of the year.

Under theſe circumſtances the miller could no longer procure his livelihood, and pay his rent, and conſequently became indebted to his Lord for a conſiderable ſum. The latter, in order to obtain his rent, entered a ſuit againſt him in the ſame Court of Law at Cuſtrin, which had before refuſed relief to the miller, and ſoon obtained a ſentence againſt the miller's effects; which ſentence being approved of and ratified in the high Court of Appeals at Berlin, was put in execution. The miller's leaſe, utenſils, goods and chattles, were ſeized and ſold in order to pay the arrears of rent, and the expences of a moſt iniquitous law ſuit: and thus poor Arnold and his family were reduced to want and wretchedneſs.

A glaring injuſtice of that kind could not paſs unnoticed by ſome friends to humanity, who well knew the benevolent and equitable intentions of their Sovereign. They adviſed and aſſiſted the miller to lay his caſe before the King. His Majeſty, ſtruck with the ſimplicity of the narrative and the injuſtice that had apparently been committed, reſolved to enquire minutely into this affair, and if the miller's aſſertions were founded in truth, to puniſh, in an exemplary manner, the authors and promoters of ſuch an unjuſt ſentence.

The King accordingly made enquiries, and the informations he received corroborated the miller's narrative. His Majeſty afterwards ordered the regiſter of his high Court of Appeals, as alſo all the memorials and pleadings of the ſaid law ſuit, to be laid before him, which he reviſed himſelf, aſſiſted by an eminent lawyer; and that nothing might be wanting, his Majeſty ſent a perſon of confidence to Cuſtrin, with orders to ſurvey the ſaid mill, the rivulet, and the new canal, as alſo to enquire into the miller's character, his former ſituation in life, the true cauſe of his failure, and all other circumſtances attending this affair. And after being fully convinced, as well from the report of the ſaid Commiſſioners, as alſo from the papers laid before him, that the ſentence againſt the miller Arnold, was an act of the moſt ſingular injuſtice and oppreſſion, his Majeſty immediately dictated and ſigned his reſolutions thereupon.

On the next day the King ordered his High Chancellor, as alſo his three Counſellors learned in law, who, together with the Chancellor, had ſigned and approved the ſaid ſentence, into his Cabinet, and on their arrival, his Majeſty put the following queſtions to them:

Queſtion I. When a Lord takes from a peaſant, who rents a piece of ground under him, his waggon, horſe, plough, and other utenſils by which he earns his living, and is thereby prevented from paying his rent, can a ſentence of diſtreſs be in juſtice pronounced upon that peaſant.

They all anſwered in the negative.

Queſtion II. Can a like ſentence be pronounced upon a miller for non payment of rent for a mill, after the water, which uſed to turn his mill, is wilfully taken from him by the proprietor of the mill?

They alſo anſwered in the negative

Then, ſaid the King, "You have yourſelves acknowledged the injuſtice you have committed —Here is the caſe: A nobleman, in order to enlarge his fiſh pond, has cauſed a canal to be cut to receive more water from a rivulet which uſed to turn a mill. By theſe means the miller loſt his water, and could not work his mill above a fortnight in ſpring, and about as many days in autumn. Notwithſtanding it is expected that he ſhall pay his rent as before, when his mill was plentifully ſupplied with water; but as that was out of his power, from the impoſſibility of purſuing his trade, the Court of Juſtice at Cuſtrin decreed, that the miller's effects, goods and chattles, ſhould be ſold to pay the arrears of rent, which ſentence being ſent to the High Court of Appeals here, is confirmed and ſigned by you, and has ſince been executed."

Here the King ordered the ſentence, with their reſpective ſignatures, to be laid before them, and afterwards commanded his private Secretary to read the reſolutions which his Majeſty had dictated to him, and ſigned before

After the reading the reſolutions the King told the High Chancellor, that he had no further occaſion for his ſervices, and ordered them all to withdraw, and the three Councellors to be taken into cuſtody. He alſo ſent immediate orders to Cuſtrin, for the Preſident, Judges, and Councellors, who had decreed the unjuſt ſentence in the firſt inſtance, to be arreſted; and afterwards nominated a commiſſion, under the direction of Baron de Zedlitz, Miniſter of ſtate, to proceed againſt them according to law.

His Majeſty, in conſideration of the ſaid injuſtice, preſented the miller Arnold with the ſum of 1500 rix dollars. He alſo ordered a ſum, equal to that produced by the ſale of the miller's effects, to be ſtopped and paid to him from the ſalaries due to the reſpective Judges, &c who had any ſhare in that unjuſt ſentence; and, morever, condemned the proprietor of the mill to reimburſe to the miller all the rent he had received, from the time when he firſt opened the canal.

BERLIN, 1779.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue Law on the premiſes, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for 1785, and the neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

	Acres.
On Saturday 29th Dec. William Price,	845.
On Monday 31ſt Dec. Iſaac Stanley,	100.
On Teuſday 1ſt Jan. Valentine Wood's eſtate,	1026
On Wedneſday 2d Jan. Alex Baine,	108.
On Thurſday 3d Jan. William Harris,	230.
ditto.	71.
On Friday 4th Jan. Iſham Palliam,	50.
On Saturday 5th Jan. John Noel,	100.

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. Sheriff,
for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

Louiſa, Nov. 28, 1787.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue Law on the premiſes, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for 1786, and the neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

	Acres.
On Monday 7th Jan. Valentine Wood's eſtate,	1200.
On Theſday the 8th, David Anderſon's eſtate,	304.
On Wedneſday the 9th, Robert Anderſon,	304.
On Thurſday the 10th, John Anderſon,	304.
On Friday the 11th, Col. Rich. Anderſon,	232.
On Saturday the 12th, Garland Anderſon,	100.
On Monday the 14th, Bartelett Anderſon,	100.
On Tueſday the 15th, Thomas Pleaſants,	520.
ditto,	400.
On Wedneſday the 16th, John Garron,	196.
On Thurſday the 17th, Eliz. Henderſon,	150.

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. Sheriff,
for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

Louiſa, Nov. 28, 1787.

To be Sold,

A new LIGHT CHARIOT
COMPLEAT,
With one ſet of Harneſs;
Likewiſe a very LIGHT PHÆTON,
Of the neweſt Faſhion,
With a pair of HARNESS,
BOTH JUST FINISHED,
And will be warranted for good materials, and ſound workmanſhip.
£.75 ready caſh is EXPECTED for the
CHARIOT;
And £.60 for the PHÆTON.
INQUIRE OF
JESSE COLE.

Williamſburg, Dec. 3, 1787.

For SALE,

On very REASONABLE TERMS,
For caſh, military certificates, or intereſt warrants at their current value,

AN unexpired term of a leaſe of the houſe now occupied by Marcus Elcan, ſituated on the main ſtreet in this city, well ſituated for a ſtore and family, with neceſſary out houſes; alſo a large lumber houſe.—For further particulars, inquire of the printer hereof.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, in Louiſa county, the following tracts of land, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax for 1785, and Certificate tax for 1784, and 1785, due January 1785, and 1786, and other expences incurred.

	Acres.
ON Monday 21ſt Jan. 1788, Tho. Pleaſants,	420
Ditto. do.	500.
On Tueſday the 22d, James Crews,	200.
On Wedneſday the 23d, Job Harris,	50.
On Thurſday the 24th, John Overton,	150.

R. YANCY, for
W. Thomſon, late Sheriff.

LOUISA, December 8, 1787.

A CAUTION!

A CERTAIN James Pritchett, has in his poſſeſſion a bond of mine, payable to the ſaid Pritchett for thirty pounds. All perſons are hereby forewarned from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as it is fully diſcharged, and the ſaid Pritchett having no intereſt therein or claim therefrom. If an aſſignment thereof is taken, the aſſignee will act in his own wrong, and cannot receive any ſatisfaction therefor from

CORNELIUS NOELL.

BEDFORD, Nov. 27, 1787.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON,
At his Office near the COURT HOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack,
For the Year 1788,

Being Beſextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, riſing and ſetting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; liſt of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as eſtabliſhed by act of Aſſembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to ſixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an eaſy method of finding Intereſt for any ſum; Days on which the Poſts and Packets ſet out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Chriſtmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a ſhort ſketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Greaſe, ſpots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other uſeful Receipts.

To be SOLD,
Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river oppoſite to Weſtover; about 12 miles from Peterſburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houſes upon it, but a moſt deſirable ſituation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fiſhery as any upon the river.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. William Schermer of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, Oct. 25, 1787.

MISCARRIED,

A LETTER from the ſubſcriber to Mr. David Cochran, New Caſtle, incloſing Capt. Preſly Thornton's bond indorſed by Thomas Hamm, together with Mr. Hamm's account and agreement. All perſons are forewarned from taking an aſſignment of the above bond, and Captain Thornton is requeſted to ſtop it if offered for payment.

The above letter is dated the 26th of July laſt, and was put into the Poſt Office at Fredericksburg. Five dollars reward will be given to any perſon producing the above letter and incloſures to Mr. David Cochran, or to the ſubſcriber here.

NIEL M'COULL.

Fredericksburg, Nov. 21, 1787.

For Sale,

For Caſh or Long Credit.

A VALUABLE Farm, containing three hundred acres, more or leſs (near thirty of which is reclaimed meadow.) It is beautifully ſituated within four miles of the city of Richmond, on the main road to Williamſburg, it was the property of ROBERT GILBERT deceaſed. There is on the ſaid farm, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, and every other out houſe neceſſary for a genteel family. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately it is ſold, by

GABRIEL GALT.
JAMES ANDERSON.

TAKEN up on the plantation of David Johnſon, on the South river in Louiſa county, a dark bay MARE, about 14 or 15 years old, near 5 feet high, branded on the near ſhoulder with a heart, and on the near buttock H. Appraiſed to five pounds.

WILLIAM WHITE, J. P.

SNUFF MILLS,
AT
WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower than any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

For Liverpool,

THE NEW BRIG
ATLANTIC,

NOW lying at City Point, British built, with a Mediterranean paſs, and on her firſt voyage, will take in freight for Liverpool with liberty of conſignment, has part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to Thomas Gerard, Peterſburg, John Campbell, Richmond, or the ſubſcriber

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

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M'MURRAY's MAP
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